

主 编/戚元方 丁青华

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

大学英语

同步训练与指南

(第三册)



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

# 大学英语同步训练与指南

(第三册)

主 编 戚元方 丁青华



华东理工大学出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

大学英语同步训练与指南(第三册) / 戚元方, 丁青华  
主编. —上海: 华东理工大学出版社, 2006. 9  
ISBN 7-5628-1954-8

I. 大... II. ①戚... ②丁... III. 英语—高等学校  
—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 103803 号

**大学英语同步训练与指南(第三册)**

主 编 戚元方 丁青华

出版发行 / 华东理工大学出版社

地 址: 上海市梅陇路 130 号, 200237

电 话: (021)64250306(营销部)

传 真: (021)64252707

网 址: [www.hdlgpress.com.cn](http://www.hdlgpress.com.cn)

印 刷 / 江苏句容市排印厂

开 本 / 787mm × 960mm 1/16

印 张 / 12.75

字 数 / 269 千字

版 次 / 2006 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2006 年 9 月第 1 次

印 数 / 1-5050 册

书 号 / ISBN 7-5628-1954-8/H · 570

定 价 / 36.00 元(共两册)

(本书如有印装质量问题, 请到出版社营销部调换)



## 本书编委会

主 编 戚元方 丁青华  
编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)  
龙丽霞 叶 瑶  
李 颖 蒋春丽

# 前言

本书为《大学英语》(修订本)精读教程第三册的同步配套用书,供正在学习《大学英语》(修订本)三级的学生使用。

本书共有十个单元及期中和期末测试题。每个单元分别由三大部分组成。

第一部分包括“课文主题大意”、“背景知识”、“篇章结构”。其目的在于概述课文内容,分析文章的篇章结构,增加背景知识,帮助学生更好地理解和欣赏所学的课文。

第二部分由“构词拼写”、“词汇结构”、“阅读理解”、“综合填空”四个部分组成。构词拼写是根据课文中的词汇进行构词拼写(15题),然后根据正确的词义进行填空(10题)。词汇结构是针对课文中的重点词汇、词组和结构而设计的练习,几乎包括所学课文中所有要掌握的词语。阅读理解共有4篇,每篇有5个问题。所选文章具有题材新、趣味性强等特点。阅读理解练习旨在扩大学生的阅读量,提高他们的阅读能力。综合填空留有20个空,在所给的四个选项中选择一个正确的选项。综合填空旨在培养学生英语运用的综合能力。

第三部分由“中英翻译”组成。与前两册不同的是本册采用段落翻译,通过汉英和英汉翻译,帮助学生加强篇章理解,提高段落翻译能力,为英语写作打好基础。

此书由华东理工大学继续教育学院组编,所有的练习都是根据大学英语一到四级的要求编写,所用的词汇都来自《大学英语》(修订本)第三册。由于编著人员学识及可获得材料所限,本书尚有疏漏不足之处,亟盼同行专家不吝指正,以便我们及时修正。

编者

2006年4月

# 目录

Unit 1	A Brush with the Law .....	1
Unit 2	The Woman Who Would Not Tell .....	17
Unit 3	Why I Teach .....	33
Unit 4	Lady Hermits Who Are Down But Not Out .....	50
Unit 5	The Day Mother Cried .....	65
Mid-term Test	.....	80
Unit 6	A Day's Wait .....	91
Unit 7	The Shelter .....	108
Unit 8	Daydream a Little .....	125
Unit 9	The Death of Hitler .....	141
Unit 10	The Fantastic Spurt in Technology .....	157
Final Test	.....	174
Appendix	Key to Exercises and Tests .....	185

# Unit 1

## A Brush with the Law

### I. Main Idea

有谚语云：法律不能使人人平等，但在法律面前人人平等。可是事情并不总是这样。本文就讲述了这样一个故事。十二年前当作者在街上闲逛时，两名警察逮捕了他，怀疑他偷奶瓶。由于作者的语气不当以及衣着的原因，更加使警察确信他是个小偷，并把他送上了法庭。然而，由于作者有着“标准的口音”，优秀的学校成绩，体面的中产阶级的父母等等，被判罪名不成立，他们把作者当庭释放并表示了歉意。此事让人深思。尽管法律面前应该人人平等，但实际上，一个人的家庭背景、社会地位及受教育程度都在很大程度上影响着法律的实施。

### II. Background Knowledge

#### 1. 英国大学的学年安排

大体说来，英国一学年分为三个学期，其间有圣诞节和复活节两大假期，暑假颇长，从七月下旬到九月上旬。每个学期长十周到十四周——通常中小学和延续教育学院的学期较长，而大学的学期较短。在秋季，通常在学期过半时有十天左右的假期。

#### 2. 20 世纪 60 年代“青年反主流文化”

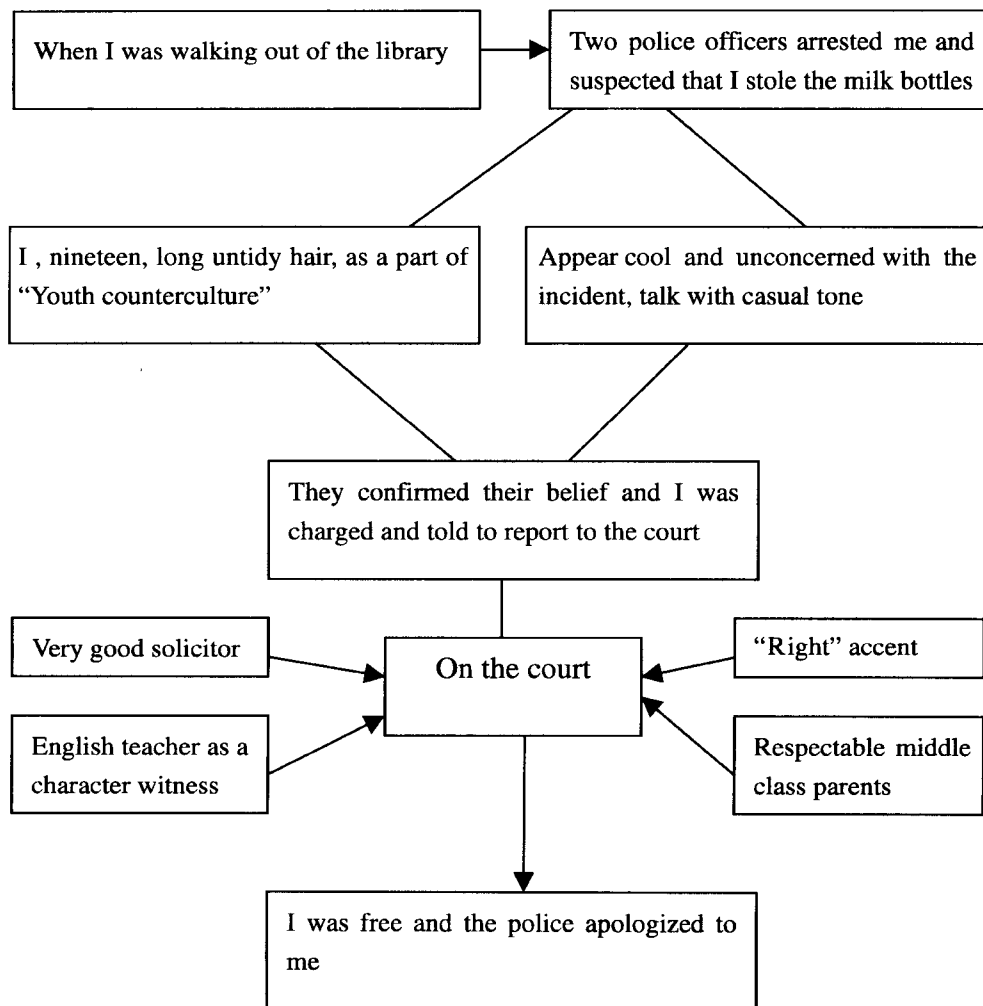
20 世纪 60 年代末是全世界的反主流文化时代，也是青年次文化（摇滚、吸毒、性解放）与政治、人权激进化并行的年代。西方抗议声浪普遍高涨，反制度、反集权、反中产消费社会，这种抗议及示威逐渐演变成有组织的革命行动。数万反主流文化的西方青年以诸如怪诞的发型、奇异的装束、震耳欲聋的嘈杂音乐、荒唐的集会、放荡的性行为以及吸毒等“垮掉的一代”的形象，表示对权威的蔑视和对政府的反叛。他们反正统、反文化、反体制、反权威、反价值、反学校、反城市、反主流、反政府……在“一切开放，怎么都行的 60 年代”，整个年轻一代似乎都处于“打倒一切”的反叛亢奋之中。

#### 3. 英美法系国家的品格证据规则

所谓品格证据，是指证明某些诉讼参与人的品格或品格特性的证据。品格，是指对某人性情总的描述，或者说是指对与某人一般特征有关的性情总的描述，例如

诚实、节酒或温和。例如,某被告人过去曾经犯过罪,某证人一贯品行不端或者经常说谎,这些都可以成为品格证据。按照英美法系国家的品格证据规则,关于诉讼当事人和证人之品格的证据一般不得采纳为诉讼中的证据,因此,又称为品格证据排除规则。例如,证明被告人在本案中指控的犯罪发生之前有不良品行的证据,包括证明其犯罪前科的证据,一般不能用作证明其是否是实施本案犯罪行为之人的证据。

### III. Organization of the Text





#### IV. Word Formation

1. w \_\_\_\_\_ a person who gives evidence in a court of law
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ based on one's own opinion only, not on reason
3. e \_\_\_\_\_ one's regular work or occupation; job
4. t \_\_\_\_\_ completely; in every way
5. ap \_\_\_\_\_ say one is sorry
6. c \_\_\_\_\_ speak in an unhappy, annoyed and dissatisfied way
7. w \_\_\_\_\_ move about without a purpose
8. b \_\_\_\_\_ brief fight or encounter
9. pr \_\_\_\_\_ course; method, esp. one used in manufacture
10. r \_\_\_\_\_ deserving respect
11. rel \_\_\_\_\_ that may be relied or depended upon
12. d \_\_\_\_\_ the act of defending in court the person who has been charged
13. con \_\_\_\_\_ make certain; support
14. dis \_\_\_\_\_ (of a judge) stop (a court case)
15. aw \_\_\_\_\_ give by a decision in a court of law; give or grant by an official decision

#### V. Fill in the Blanks with the Above Words You Spelled in the Correct Tense and Form

1. The firm \_\_\_\_\_ the retired professor as an adviser.
2. Usually people don't \_\_\_\_\_ those who are too compliant.
3. If your neighbors are too noisy then you have cause for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your telephone message by writing to me.
5. The boss threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ all the employees who had expressed their sympathy for the strike, but it's all *bluff* (虚张声势).
6. His tears \_\_\_\_\_ the shame he felt.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ to her for stepping on her foot.
8. He's better at \_\_\_\_\_ than attacking.
9. A good judge tries to be fair and does not make \_\_\_\_\_ decision.
10. She had proved that she could be \_\_\_\_\_ on in a crisis.

#### VI. Structure

1. By the time you come to see me tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ reading this novel.

- A. will have finished                      B. will be finished  
C. would finish                              D. have finished
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ over there for a moment, I'll tell Mr. Lee you've arrived.  
A. will wait                                      B. waited  
C. are waiting                                  D. will be waiting
3. Sometimes children have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.  
A. of separating                                B. separating  
C. for separating                                D. to separating
4. \_\_\_\_\_ of my bike needs repairing.  
A. Either wheel                                B. Neither wheels  
C. All wheels                                      D. Both wheels
5. I'll give this dictionary to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to have it.  
A. whoever                                      B. whomever  
C. whatever                                      D. who
6. He didn't believe what I said, \_\_\_\_\_ annoyed me very much.  
A. who    B. that  
C. which    D. whom
7. Things might have been much worse if the mother \_\_\_\_\_ on her right to keep the baby.  
A. had insisted                                  B. insisted  
C. has been insisting                            D. would insist
8. Between 1994 and 1997, the number of overseas visitors expanded \_\_\_\_\_ 27%.  
A. by    B. for  
C. to     D. in
9. These books, which you can get in any bookshop, will give you \_\_\_\_\_ you need.  
A. all of information                            B. all of the information  
C. all information                                D. all the information
10. Not until the game had begun \_\_\_\_\_ at the sports ground.  
A. should he have arrived                      B. had he arrived  
C. did he arrive                                  D. would he have arrived
11. Ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_ an hour when one is waiting for a phone call.  
A. seemed                                        B. to seem  
C. seem    D. seems
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ to enter the building by the back door; however, the front door

was locked.

A. weren't supposed

B. wouldn't be supposed

C. were supposed

D. would be supposed

13. George is one of the brightest students who \_\_\_\_\_ from New York University.

A. is graduated

B. have graduated

C. has graduated

D. graduates

14. I wonder how many years ago \_\_\_\_\_.

A. did your father retire

B. your father retired

C. your father has retired

D. your father was retired

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case with a new idea, much preliminary activity and optimistic discussion produced no concrete proposals.

A. That

B. It

C. This

D. As

16. Some women \_\_\_\_\_ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.

A. must make

B. should have made

C. would make

D. could have made

17. He did his homework carefully for fear that he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. makes a mistake

B. make a mistake

C. made mistake

D. would make a mistake

18. This kind of work is \_\_\_\_\_ me.

A. unfamiliar with

B. unfamiliar for

C. unfamiliar to

D. not familiar of

19. He stole the money and they put him \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to prison

B. in prison

C. at the prison

D. in the prison

20. She has to get up early in order to catch the first bus, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. hasn't she

B. didn't she

C. isn't she

D. doesn't she

## VII. Vocabulary

1. The new education system was introduced on a \_\_\_\_\_ basis.

A. training

B. trial

C. trying

D. try

2. The noise \_\_\_\_\_ to be just the dog scratching at the door.

A. turned out

B. turned over

- C. turned in  
D. turned up
3. The debate revolved \_\_\_\_\_ whether the new highway should be built or not.  
A. on  
B. upon  
C. around  
D. along
4. I still felt \_\_\_\_\_ about the error in the accounts. I ought to have noticed it, and pointed it out.  
A. criminal  
B. offended  
C. charged  
D. guilty
5. This soup \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes, meat, and peas.  
A. composes of  
B. composes in  
C. consists in  
D. consists of
6. Flowers attract insects with \_\_\_\_\_ colors.  
A. delicate  
B. sensible  
C. harmonious  
D. brilliant
7. I don't know if the story is true, but I'll try to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. conform  
B. identify  
C. confirm  
D. fortify
8. The referee's decision was \_\_\_\_\_, since he could not see the action from where he was standing.  
A. accurate  
B. objective  
C. impersonal  
D. arbitrary
9. Her old clothes are a \_\_\_\_\_ her poverty.  
A. trial of  
B. standard of  
C. proof of  
D. look of
10. The candidate felt that his \_\_\_\_\_ credentials were sufficient to win him the job.  
A. important  
B. academic  
C. costly  
D. experienced
11. The reference she made to her friend, the poet, was interesting but too \_\_\_\_\_ for anyone to appreciate.  
A. delightful  
B. helpful  
C. obscure  
D. hidden
12. A child's \_\_\_\_\_ often changes in the presence of strangers.  
A. personality  
B. behavior  
C. comprehension  
D. ability
13. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the pupils at ten o'clock because of the storm.  
A. dismissed  
B. kept

- C. gathered together                      D. lined up
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ scholarships to the students with the highest grades.  
A. grand                                      B. grant  
C. greet                                      D. grind
15. Lawyers often make higher \_\_\_\_\_ for their work than they should.  
A. bills                                      B. charges  
C. prices                                      D. costs
16. You should \_\_\_\_\_ to your uncle for being rude to him.  
A. apologize                              B. listen  
C. excuse                                      D. confess
17. It doesn't alter the fact that he was the man \_\_\_\_\_ for the death of the little girl.  
A. accounting                              B. guilty  
C. responsible                              D. obliged
18. The soldier was \_\_\_\_\_ of running away when the enemy attacked.  
A. scolded                                      B. charged  
C. accused                                      D. punished
19. Paul strongly denied that he was \_\_\_\_\_ cheating innocent customers.  
A. guilty against                              B. guilty about  
C. guilty of                                      D. guilty for
20. He is \_\_\_\_\_ about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympic next year.  
A. outstanding                              B. optimistic  
C. optional                                      D. obvious
21. Your \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting yesterday hurt me very much.  
A. act                                      B. conduct  
C. confusion                                      D. action
22. The three men were given work according to their \_\_\_\_\_ abilities.  
A. respecting                                      B. respectable  
C. respectful                                      D. respective
23. A weather man can obtain \_\_\_\_\_ information from distant places by radio and use this information to predict rain two or three days before it actually arrives.  
A. evident                                      B. dependable  
C. right                                      D. reliable
24. A well-written composition \_\_\_\_\_ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.

## 8

5. turn down ( ) e. refuse to consider  
 6. turn to ( ) f. make one's appearance, arrive

### IX. Fill in the Blanks with the Above Phrases

#### a... of

1. He went out shooting and came back with a \_\_\_\_\_ of rabbits.
2. We have come a \_\_\_\_\_ of the distance now.
3. There are twelve guests coming to my new house, so I need a \_\_\_\_\_ of wine glasses.
4. A large \_\_\_\_\_ of people came from all parts of the country to see the exhibition.
5. He has saved a nice \_\_\_\_\_ of money out of his wages.
6. He took some paper and a \_\_\_\_\_ of wood and soon made a fire.

#### turn

1. He tried to turn the child \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.
2. The accident turned \_\_\_\_\_ to be a good thing for him.
3. Something must be wrong so that she hasn't turned \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Whenever he is in trouble, he always turns \_\_\_\_\_ his teacher.
5. He turned the thing \_\_\_\_\_ in his mind before deciding to do it.
6. He tried to join the army but was turned \_\_\_\_\_ because of poor health.

### X. Reading Comprehension

#### Passage 1

The United States operates under a federal system of government. Under the federal system, power is divided between the central government and the states. The central government is given specific powers. These powers are named in the Constitution belonging to the states.

The central government can pass laws that affect trade between states. The central government can also make treaties with foreign countries. It has the power to print money. The Constitution gives the central government these powers. These powers belong to the central government only. However, the states have many powers that the central government can't control. For example, a state is allowed to tax people who live and work in the state. The central government cannot put a limit on the amount of money that a state taxes its people.

Most people believe that it restrains the power of the central government. The central government can't become too powerful. Another good point is that the central

government makes sure that the bigger states don't become too powerful. Under the Constitution, all states are treated equally. The laws of the central government do not favor one state over another.

1. According to the passage, a good point about the federal system is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the central government can't become too powerful
  - B. the central government can put a limit on state taxes
  - C. bigger states have more powers than smaller states
  - D. states have the same powers as the central government has
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. The central government has the power to print money.
  - B. The central government can put limit on the amount of money that a state taxes its people.
  - C. The central government can make treaties with foreign countries.
  - D. The central government is given specific powers.
3. All of the following are powers of the central government EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. making treaties with foreign countries
  - B. limiting state taxes
  - C. passing laws affecting trade between the states
  - D. printing money
4. The powers of the central government are assigned to it by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the Congress
  - B. the Supreme Court
  - C. the Constitution
  - D. the state government
5. The main idea of the passage is that power under the federal system is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. given to the central government
  - B. divided to the state
  - C. given to the state
  - D. divided among the states

## Passage 2

Doctors believe that secondhand smoke may cause lung cancer in people who do not smoke. Nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. This is secondhand smoke. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency reports that about fifty-three thousand people die in America each year as a result of exposure to secondhand smoke.

The smoke that comes from a lit cigarette contains many different poisonous chemicals. In the past, scientists did not think that these chemicals harm a nonsmoker's health. Recently, though, scientists expressed their opinion after they studied a large group of nonsmokers. They discovered that even nonsmokers had



unhealthy amounts of these toxic chemicals in their bodies. As a matter of fact, almost all of us breathe tobacco smoke at times, whether we realize it or not. For example, we cannot avoid secondhand smoke in restaurants, hotels, and other public places. Even though many public places have nonsmoking areas, smoke flows in from the areas where smoking is permitted.

It is even harder for children to avoid secondhand smoke. In America, nine million children under the age of five live in homes with at least one smoker. Research shows that these children are sick more often than the children who live in homes where no one smokes. The damaging effects of secondhand smoke on children also continue as they grow up. The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as the children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for the children who live in homes where both parents smoke.

6. It can be inferred that about fifty-three thousand people die in America \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. because of smoking
  - B. because their parents smoke
  - C. though they don't smoke
  - D. though their parents don't smoke
7. Non-smokers get harmed by smokers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. because of the poisonous smoke they breathe in
  - B. if they live together
  - C. when there is no non-smoking area in the public utilities
  - D. though the poisonous chemicals contained in the smoke don't harm them
8. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
  - A. Non-smokers may be passively involved in secondhand smoking.
  - B. Some non-smokers may die of lung cancer because of secondhand smoking.
  - C. We all, more or less, suffer from secondhand smoking.
  - D. Secondhand smoking is even more harmful than smoking itself.
9. Which of the following is NOT listed as a negative effect imposed by secondhand smoking on children?
  - A. They are more likely to be sick.
  - B. They are more likely to develop mental disease.
  - C. They tend to have the bad effect as they grow up.
  - D. They are more likely to develop lung cancer.
10. Which group of children suffer from secondhand smoking to the greatest extent?
  - A. Children under the age of five living in homes with no smokers.
  - B. Children under the age of five living in homes with one parent smoking.
  - C. Children under the age of five living in homes with two parents smoking.
  - D. Children under the age of five living away from their parents.